The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKET.

VOL. III. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869. NO. 4.

THE

Rutherford Star.

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POETRY.

HUMBLE LIFE.

Tell me not that he's a poor man,
That his dress is coarse and bare;
Tell me not his daily pittance
Is a workman's scanty fare.
Tell me not his birth is humble,
That his parentage is low;
Is he honest in his actions?
That is all I want to know.

Is his word to be relied on?
Has his character no blame?
Then I care not if he's low born—
Then I care not whence his name.
Would he from an unjust action
Turn away with scornful eye?
Would he then defraud another;
Sooner on the scaffold die?

Would he spend his hard-gained earnings
On a brother in distress?
Would he suffer the afflicted,
And the weak one's wrong redress?
Then he is a man deserving
Of my love and my esteem,
And I care not what his birth-place
In the eyes of man may seem.

Let it be a low thatched hovel—
Let it be a clay built cot—
Let it be the parish work house—
In my eyes it matters not.
And if others will disown him,
As inferior to their cast,
Let them do it—I'll befriend him
As a brother to the last.

SELECTED STORY.

Papa Goes There.

BY MRS. C. A. SOULE.

"May'n't I go with you, papa?—please say I may, won't you?"

The words were uttered in a plaintive and sadly entreative tone, the hands of the speaker clasping the knees of the listener.

It was a boy of seven years who lisped them; a beautiful boy, with fair high brow, around which there clustered a glorious wreath of auburn curls; with dark flashing eyes; cheeks rosy with health; lips like the cherries of summer, and a voice like the birds which taste them.—There were tears in those eyes at this time, though, and the dimpled mouth was quivering.

It was a man of some thirty-five who listened to this plea; a man who had been of noble looks and princely bearing. Ay, had been! for the blighted truth was written over his form and face. His locks were matted, his forehead scowling his eyes red, but not with tears; there were furrows on his cheeks, too, and a brutish look to the expression of his lips. Twice did the little boy address him ere he answered. Then pushing the child rudely from him, he said, in a stern voice "No, no. It's no place for you."

Again those small fair hands encircle the knees.

"You go papa. Why can't I go too? Do let me go."

For a moment the heart of the inebriate seemed to wake from its sleep. He shuddered as he thought of the character of the place his pure-souled boy would enter. He took the child tenderly in his arms, and kissed him as of old: then putting him down, he said kindly:

"You must not ask me again to take you there. It is no place for little boys," and seizing his hat hurried from the room murmuring to himself, as he paced the way to the brilliant bar-room, "and no place for men, either. Would to God I had never gone."

For a long time Willie stood just where his father had left him: then turning to the few embers that faintly glowed upon the hearth, he sat down in his little chair, and resting his head upon his mother's lap, said earnestly:

"Mama why isn't that pretty store a good place for little boys?—Papa loves to go there."

It was a trying question to the poor, heart-broken woman. She had so far kept from her son the knowledge of his father's sin. She could not bear that he should look with shame upon him or that his pure and gentle heart should thus commune with so intense a grief. Kindly she toyed with his long ringlets for a while then said endearingly: "Papa knows better than you what is best for his little boy. When you grow older you will learn why he does not wish to take you."

Then rising she carefully put down her babe upon its little bed, and tied on her hood and cloak.

"Mind the cradle, now, Willie; I'll come back soon, and then you shall have some supper, and a nice fire to sit by, too," and taking a large basket of ironed clothes she went out. A wealthy mother would have been frightened at the thought only of leaving so young a boy at night-fall all alone with an infant to care for, and an open fire to sit beside. But poor Mrs. M. knew well she could trust Willie with his sister, and as for burning up, there was not coals enough to thaw his fingers. No, she did not fear to leave him, for he had thus been left many a time, and always carefully obeyed her.

And he meant to know; but poor little fellow his thoughts would wander to that brilliant corner store, whither he knew his father always went at evening, and his brain was busy with eager wanderings.—He knew his father loved to go, and there must be something that he liked, for he never came home again till long after Willie was asleep. What lay behind those scarlet curtains was a mystery he sought in vain to unravel.

At length he whispered eagerly, as if to encourage a longing wish, "Papa used to tell me if I wanted to know anything very bad to persevere and I would find out. Now I do want to know what makes him love to go there so—I know that there must be pretty things behind those windows. I should'nt wonder'—and his cheeks were glowing—'if it was like a fairy house. Why can't I go?'

Poor Willie! Temptation to know was too strong to be resisted; so he hunted through the closet for a candle, for he was a thoughtful little fellow, and would not leave his little sister to the only danger that could menace her. He found a bit of tallow dip, and lighting it, drew the stand close to her, that the flame might scare away the rats and mice should they sally out ere his return.

"I won't stay long, pretty dear," said he, pressing a tender kiss on her sleeping lids, and drawing the blanket close over her firm arms. "No I'll come back soon, but I do want to take one peep," Swiftly his little feet bore him over the pavement and in a trice he stood beside the curtained window.

"How light it is, and how they laugh and talk. It must be funny in there."

A cold, November blast swept round the corner as he spoke, penetrating his thin summer clothes, and causing his flesh to quiver, and his teeth to chatter.

"I don't believe they'd hurt me, if I should go in a while, I'm such a little boy and I am so cold out here," he said as he pushed the door carefully from him slipping in and closing it without a breath of noise. For a moment he was bewildered by the light and clatter, but finding that no one seemed to notice him, he stole toward the glowing grate, and spread out his purple palms before the blaze. The group of men that encircled the bar were drinking when he entered. Soon however, they sat down their glasses and dispersed about the room.

"Hallo," said one in loud tone as going to the fire he spied little Willie, What, are you doing here, my little fellow?"—Who are you, and what do you want?"

"I don't want anything only to see what you do here. My name is Willie M.—My papa loves to come here, and it looked so pleasant through the window I thought I'd come too. But I must not stay long for I've left the baby alone."

The man's tones were softened as he spoke again to him.

"And where is your mother, boy?"

O, she's gone to take home the wash, sir. Papa don't get as much work as he used to once and we're very poor now, and she has to help him now."

"And does it look as pleasant in here as you thought it would my child?"

"O yes, it does, sir. I don't wonder papa loves to come here so much, it's so cold and dark at home. But I should thing he would bring mama and me and little sis. How she would laugh to see this fire and all these pretty bottles, and those flowers with lights in them. Please sir,' said he earnestly and he seized the rough hands of the listener, "please sir, tell me why little boys can't come here with their fathers?"

"For God's sake do not tell him Bancroft" said a deep anguished voice. "He deems me pure and holy. Heavens!—What a wretch I am! My boy—my boy!" and Willie was clasped in his father's arms—"you have saved me from earth's vilest hell. Here, with my hands on thy sinless brow, I promise never again to touch the cup I've drank so deep. And my brothers in sin, as you value your soul's salvation tempt me not to break my vow. Help me heaven—help me men so to live, hereafter, that papa may never blush to take his boy along—that if papa goes there, Willie may go too."

Silently the door closed after them, and silence dwelt in the saloon behind them. The preacher had been there in cherub form, and crazy, loose, unholy thought, or light and ribald jest was hushed. One by one they stole away, and many a wife wore smiles that night; nor did the old bar-tender even, curse the little one that robbed him of so many dimes. Too deeply in his heart had sunk the voice of that cherub preacher.

"Don't you like me papa? Are you cross at me?" asked little Willie, while they stood a few moments on the pavement; for the scene in the bar-room was an enigma to the child, and he half feared a reproof.

"I was thinking what mama would like best for supper," said the father.

"Was you? was you?" was the eager question in a gladsome voice. "O then I know you ain't cross. O, get oysters and crackers and tea, papa; and a candle, because there is only a piece." And pleas papa tell mama not to be cross at me 'cause I left the baby. I don't believe she will though, 'cause you wouldn't perhaps have come home yet, and she does love to have you home so much. Oh, I feel just like crying, I feel so glad."

"And I feel like crying too," said his father solemnly; and ere midnight he did cry and wife, but they were holy tears, washing his heart of the dust that had gathered on its beauty and hers of the sorrow that had draped it like a pall.

ADVANTAGE OF LEARNING A TRADE.—The advice of Benjamin Franklin, to give every child a trade by which he can earn a living, if necessary, comes of an experience older than his. In some countries this has been the law; in others a common custom. St. Paul, though educated in the law at the feet of Gamaliel, also acquired the important Oriental handicraft of a tentmaker, by which he was able to earn his living while prosecuting his mission. It is good and wise thing to do. You may be able to send your children fortunes; but "riches take to themselves wings." You may give them finished education, and they may be gifted with extraordinary genius; but they may be placed in situations where no education and no talent may be so available as some humble honest trade, by which they can get their living and be useful to others.

BEHAVIOR IN COMPANY.—On the subject of behavior in company Leigh Richmond gives the following excellent advice to his daughters:

"Be cheerful, but not giglers. Be serious, but not dull. Be communicative, but not forward. Be kind, but not servile. Beware of silly, thoughtless speeches; although you may forget them, others will not. Remember God's eye is in every face, and his ear in every company. Beware of levity and familiarty with young men; a modest reserve, without affection, is the only safe path. Court and encourage serious coversation with those who are truly serious and conversable; do not go into valuable company without endeavoring to improve by the intercourse permitted to you. Nothing is more unbecoming, when one part of a company is engaged in profitable conversation, than that another part should be trifling, giggling, and talking comparative nonsense to each other."

FIGHT WITH A WILD MAN.—Gallipolis, Ohio, is excited over a wild man, who is reported to haunt the woods near that city. He goes naked, is covered with hair, gigantic in hieght, and "his eyes start from their sockets." A carriage, containing a man and daughter, was attacked by him a few days ago. He is said to have bounded at the father, catching him in grip like that of a vice, and hurling him to the earth, falling on him and endeavoring to bite and scratch him like a wild animal?. The struggle was long and fearful, rolling and wollowing in the deep mud, half suffocated sometime beneath his adversary, whose burning and maniac eyes glared into his own with murderous and savage intensity. Just as he was about to become exhausted, from exertions, the daughter, taking courage at the imminent danger of her parent, snatched up a rock, and hurling it at the head of her father's would-be murderer, was fortunate enough to put an end to the struggle by striking him somewhere about the ear. The creature was not stunned but feeling unequal to further exertion, slowly got up and retired into a neighboring cops that skirted the road.

TROUBLE ALL ROUND.—An Eastern Editor says that a man in New York got himself in trouble by marrying two wives. A Western editor replies that many men in that section have done the same thing by marrying one. A Northern editor reports that he knows a number who got in to trouble by merely promising to marry. And we know of several in this locality who are in serious trouble for the want of a wife.

Women as Printers.

We print the following letter from Miss Susan B. Anthony:

"REVOLUTION OFFICE, Jan. 29, 1869.

"GENTLEMEN:—The Workingwomen's Association appeal to you to contribute liberally to it for the purpose of enabling us to establish a training school for girls in the art of type setting at once. There are hundreds of young women now in this city (more than fifty have made personal application to me) who stand ready to learn the trade—women who are stitching with their needles at starving prices, because that is the only work they know how to do.

"Now, Gentlemen, if you will help us to money we will at once start a school. These women must be helped to board, in part at least, while learning the trade. Give us the means and we will soon give you competent women compositors. Respectfully yours,

"SUSAN B. ANTHONY."

We like Miss Anthony's suggestion.—One trouble about "the Woman Question is the few methods by which a dependant woman may earn their living. There are many forms of labor denied to the sex by their severity or unsuitableness. It would be impossible for a woman to become a bricklayer, or a saylor, or a layborer upon the highway; and there are many other departments which men have absorbed to their own disadvantage and the injury of the other sex. This is so much the case that when a woman is thrown upon the world, she finds herself either compelled to teach school or sew. If very fortunate, she becomes an attendant in a dry-goods store. In New York however, the preponderance of male clerks over female clerks in the delicate millinery and dry-goods business is overwhelming. Women are virtually excluded from the stores of the city.

There is no occupation which seems so peculiarly adapted to women as setting type. It is in many respects a mental labor. It requires little bodily effort. It is peculiarly sedentary, and needs no more exertion than the sewing machine or the piano. The men who set type, as a general class, possess a great degree of intelligence. We presume that more men have risen to distincion from the printing office than from any single occupation; and if nine-tenths of the printers in New York were thrown upon their resources and sent out from this great city into the new countries which yearn for their industry and ability, it would be better for them and better for the Republic. They are in many cases fitted to be the leaders of men, to rise in the learned professions, to perform the highest duties of society. Nothing but the natural dislike toward taking what seems to be a risk keeps so many men in this dense and thankless city till they waste their years over the printing case, and become prematurely old and poor.

We should like to see type setting generally abandoned to women. It is her work, and in this work she has succeeded. Women are naturally as quick and intelligent as men, and will make quite as good printers. We trust that Miss Anthony will persist in this new effort, and that she will receive encouragement from those who hire printers' labor.—There are some departments in printing in which, perhaps, it would not be well for women to assist. In morning newspapers, where the work is thrown mainly into the middle hours of the night, and is accompanied by the unpleasaut necessity of being away from home at unwelcome hours, we do not think it would be an advantage for women to be employed.—Still, it might be done. We trust to see a thorough trial made.—*Tribune.*

FRIGHTFUL ENCOUNTER WITH A MAD DOG.—A few days ago, Mrs. Eckerson, of Rockland county, New Jersey, while going to the barnyard, was attacted by a large dog, and a great portion of her clothing was torn from her person. Her legs were several times between the jaws of the brute, but her clothing prevented the animal's teeth from penetrating the flesh. She ran into the barn to her husband, the dog following, and springing at Mr. Eckerson's throat. Mr. Eckerson fended off, and the dog caught his hand and tore it dreadfully. Mr. Eckerson in his efforts to get one hand out of the dog's mouth, had his arm torn in a shocking manner, and an artery kroken. The dog then caught the other hand, and literally chewed it up, and retained his hold until Mrs. Eckerson, with presence of mind thrust a broom-handle down the beast's throat, when he let go his hold of her husband's hand, and was killed with an axe. Physicians soon arrived, who cut off the lacerated flesh, and are attending Mr. and Mrs. Eckerson. Mr. E. has made his will, and is preparing for death.

☞ Stephen Lilly, an aged citizen of Orange, attempted to commit suicide a few days since, by cutting his throat.

The Story of a Popular Song.

A correspondent gives, an account of the singing of "Father, Come Home," in one of the music halls in London:

Having reached the hall, we paid an admission of sixpence. There was a very neat stage, with gaudy drop scene, side wings, and a tolerably good orchestra. In the stalls sat the chairman, to keep order over as motley an audience as ever was seen out of the Victoria Theatre. "Costers" seemed to predominate. All appeared plentifully supplied with porter, and all were enjoying their pipes to such an extent as to make the place almost suffocating, for there must have been an audience of nearly five hundred. A "walk around" was just being finished, and the shouts of "encore," whistling and stamping of feet made the hall perfectly bewildering. A name was announced from the chairman, which we could not catch, and amidst the stamping of feet and the clapping of hands there was a buzz of "This is the song!" The waiter called out loudly, "Any more orders?" and these being taken and duly executed, all seemed to settle down quietly to listen to the song. There was a symphony and another buzz of "That is it!" and we began to feel anxious. Presently a female came in front of the curtain, amidst great applause, and commenced "Father, dear father," &c. Every word was distinct, and she sang the ballad with great feeling. In order, however, to fully describe the scene which followed each verse, it is necessary to give "little Mary's" song:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes one!
You promised, dear father, that you would come home,
As soon as your day's work was done.
Our fire has gone out—our house is all dark,
And mother's been watching since tea,
And poor little Bennie so sick in her arms,
And no one to help her but me.
Come home, come home, come, home,
Please father, dear father, come home."

At the conclusion of the last line the drop scene drew up, disclosing the father sitting at the door of a public house, in a drunken, bemuddled state, with a pipe and pot before him. Little Mary was trying to drag him from his seat, at the same time pointing to a curtain behind, as she took up the refrain from the lady, and touchingly sang "Come home," &c. This other curtain was now drawn aside, disclosing a wretched room in which was the mother and the poor, sickly looking boy in her lap, and in the act of feeding him with a spoon. Simultaneously with the drawing of the curtain, the lime light was brought to bear upon the tableau, giving them truly a startling effect. After a moment or two the act drop came down, and the lady proceeded:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes two!
The night has grown colder and Bennie is worse,
But he has been calling for you.
Indeed he is worse, mother says he will die,
Perhaps before morning shall dawn,
And this was the message she sent me to bring—
Come quickly or he will be gone.
Come home, come home, come home,
Please father, dear father, come home."

The act drop rises again, and now the child has hold of the pewter pot, trying to take it away from the drunken parent, and, as she continues the last two lines "Come home," &c., the other curtain is drawn aside, and we next see the little child stretched out in its mother's lap, and as it just raises its little head and falls back with a gasp, with the lime light reflecting strongly upon it, there was a reality about the whole terrible to view. Sobs were heard coming from all parts of the hall, coming from the female portion of the audience, while tears trickled down many a male cheek. We have seen "Susan Hopley," "The Stranger," 'Jane Shore," "East Lynne," and other effective pieces played, but never before did we witness such a scene of general crying. The principal feature called to mind the picture of the Sister of Mercy, with the dying child in her lap, and the death was fearfully natural. Even the lady who sang the song was affected, and could scarcely proceed with the third verse:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes three!
The house is so lonely, the hours are so long,
For poor weeping mother and me.
Yes, we are alone, poor Bennie is dead,
And gone with the angels of light,
And these are the very last words that he said—
I want to kiss papa, good night!
Come home, come home, come home,
Please father, dear father, come home."

Again the drop rose, disclosing little Mary on her knees appealing to her father who, with the pot elevated, is in the act of striking her with it, as she sings "Come home," and then the back curtain draws aside, showing the mother praying over a child's coffin. But now the sobs burst still more freely, and two females were carried out fainting. The scene was truly harrowing, and we gladly turned our eyes away.

An editorial verse was sung about "Poor Bennie," being with the angels above. The drop rose; the father, sober now, is weeping over the coffin with the mother, and little Mary on her knees singing, Home, home, father, dear father's come home." At this moment the curtain is drawn aside, and little Bennie is suspended over the coffin with wings, smiling down upon them and pointing upwards. The father falls forward on his face, an act drop descends, and for a few minutes all is hushed save the sobs of the females.

"There," said a workingman by our side as he heaved a sigh of relief, "Mr. Spurgeon never preached a beter sermon than that," an expression to which we assented, and then left the hall.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT KINSTON.—We are called upon this morning to chronicle one of the most revolting and diabolical crimes ever heard of in North Carolina. We glean from the New Berne papers as follows: Some time during last week the tomb of Col. Williams, (who died some eighteen years ago) about seven miles from Kinston, was broken open and the romains spirited away. Four colored men and a white man were arrested charged with the crime, and committed to Kinston jail. Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, some 30 or 40 citizens proceeded to the jail, presented a pistol to the jailor, and demanded the keys to the cells. He gave them up, whereupon they entered, selected five men from the whole number there and took them away threatening revenge. The next day, all that was left to tell the horrible tale of crime, were pools of blood and brains of men scattered on and near the bridge, about a mile and a half South of the village.—If these men were guilty of the offense with which they were charged, they should have been punished, but when citizens take the law into their own hands and deprive men of life, there is but one name for the crime and that is MURDER. It matters not how guilty the accused were—the law of the land guarantees every criminal a fair trial, and in the sight of high Heaven the citizens who cut the throats of these men and threw them into the river, are as guilty of murder as if they had taken their lives before any charge was brought against them.

We learn that no arrests have been made, and great excitement exists in and around the town in consequence of this atrocious outrage on civilization and law. *Ex.*—

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Dickens wrote: "There is nothing—no nothing beautiful and good that dies and is forgotten. An infant, a pratling child dying in its cardle, will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, play its part, though its body be burned to ashes or drowned in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the host of heaven but does its blessed work on earth in those that loved it here. Dead! oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful could even death appear; for how much charity, mercy and purified affection would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves!"

ADAM DEFENDED.—A writer puts in the following defense of the father of mankind;

I of course dissent from the continuous orthodox cursing bestowed upon our first parent for his little affair in the garden of Eden, termed a "fall." He could not help it, and, ergo, ought to be damned for it.

You must remember Eve was a young lady of great personal attraction, belonging to the first family. Not being given to flirting, nor fashion, nor in short, to to any of the modern female follies, she had, doubtless, bestowed much thought upon the subject of the forbidden fruit. Having considered it well, she came to the conclusion that she would not give A—dam for Paradise unless she could know something about how she was enjoying herself. The moment a women makes up her mind to do a thing, that thing is half done.

Accordingly Eve selected a proper apple, and asked Adam to join her in eating it. She was the wife of his bosom—the joy of his heart—the apple of his eye—the darling little honey bug; pure as a flake of descending snow, and as beautiful as an angel's dream. How could he refuse her anything? He could not and he didn't; and I for one have never blamed him since. I fell in love with a red-headed girl at school. No doubt it is quitedisagreeable to be damned; but if christianity had to be subjected to such a test, you would never find a man in heaven.

The Star.

CARPENTER & LOGAN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

The Standard.

We clip the following from the *Standard* of the 2nd inst.

The *Sentinel* is constantly charging that Gov. Holden writes for the STANDARD.—We are authorized by the Governor to state that he *does not* write for the STANDARD because, among other reasons, he cannot find time to write for any paper. Gov. Holden did not write the article referred to in the *Sentinel*, and did not know that they were to appear. The articles were written by the assistant editor of the STANDARD, who, however, is much flattered that his articles should be deemed worthy of so distinguished an editor as Gov. Holden. The complaints of the *Sentinel* and kindred sheets, convince him that he is pursuing the right course, and he will endeavor to constantly merit their *disapproval*. That which the bad condemn the good will applaud.

The Rutherford *Star*, a professedly Republican paper, which, however, seems to have opened without sufficient cause upon the Republican party, *compliments* Governor Holden by stating that he is losing popularity because he does not allay dissensions in the Republican party. This *is* a compliment, for it shows that, however much Gov. H. may deplore dissensions in the Republican party he does not deem it his duty either to take part in them, or to play the despot by attempting to force their settlement. The *Star* is arousing sectional feeling without any cause. It should be careful, lest it find itself outside the Republican party by its own acts of unjust assault upon the party."

As to the first paragraph, referring to the *Sentinel*, we have nothing to say, except to ask the *Standard* the question; Why it lugged the STAR in with the *Sentinel* in the same article?

We shall not reply fully to that portion of the article referring to the STAR, at present, but, only to so much as we think proper, leaving the balance for the future.

In the first place, we deny having "opened on the Republican Party," and call upon the *Standard* to make good its charge, or withdraw it. We also deny (as intended by the *Standard*) of having spoken disrespectfully of Gov. Holden, but we do say, that Gov. Holden or any other Republican leader, ought to exercise their influence in allaying excited feelings among POLITICAL friends, and if it can not be done then hold up, he that is right.

"The STAR is arousing sectional feeling without any cause." This we deny and call for the proof.

"It should be careful, lest it find itself outside the Republican party by its own acts of unjust assaults upon the party." We deny having made any "unjust assault upon the party" and again call for the proof, and we further deny having made *any* assault upon the party.

We have alluded to four distinct charges against the STAR, and *all* of them without *proof*. Mere declarations, and we shall not reply to them until we give our cotemporary, the *Standard* an opportunity of making them good, or retracing its steps.

"It should be careful, lest it find itself *outside* the Republican party."

The Italics are ours. Will the *Standard* be so kind as to inform us how this "outside" will take place? When you bought the *Standard* did you buy the MANTLE of its former owner, His Ex. Gov. Holden? If you did please get His Excellency's sign manuel to that effect. If you don't we shall not believe you have got it.

Now if you do not get it, recollect that the power to cast "outside" does not come from that source.

Next. Where will it come from? please inform us.

In conclusion, we take the liberty of saying, that as Journalist, we shall publish whatever we believe to be for the good of our country, and we deny the *right of the Standard*, or any other paper, to treat us as has been done in the article copied above.

We are GRANT and COLFAX Republicans, and if at any time we shall find *pretended* Republicans, stabbing their POLITICAL friends in the back, we shall hold them up to public gaze.

If the *Standard* is satisfied be it so, we shall be glad of it, if not, just let it pitch in, and we will supply it with the best our little shop affords.

The Sentinel.

The *Sentinel*, copies an article from the *Standard* in relation to the "STAR" and says:

"Yes, Mr. STAR, get "outside the party" or you will find yourself inside the Penitentiary.

Well now we havent much idea of going to the Penitentiary, we don't like such places, we would almost as leave join the Democratic Party as to go there, but if it should so happen that we should ever visit the Penitentiary, under such unpleasant circumstances, the first man we would inquire for, after we got inside, would be "Josier of the *Sentinel*," and then his *Tickler*, and if it should be empty, we would then invite brother Josier to conduct us to the nearest "bar"

COMMUNICATION.

For the Star.

SALISBURY, N. C.
Feb. 6th, 1869.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—While resting a day or two in this place, I happened to pick up the *Standard* and found in it a piece signed, "City of Oaks," in reply to "More Anon," a short time since published in the STAR.—At first I was vexed, then amused. However, without knowing who "City of Oaks" is, or making any inquiry about who he may be, I will send you a short reply. My piece was not written in any spirit of disrespect for any one, but merely to call the attention of good Republicans to some of the sayings about the seat of Government, so that amends might be made and errors refuted.

"City of Oaks" must be the *veriest Goose in the City* not to know more than he appears to know, and instead of answering anything I said, deals in slander and abuse. He says, "I complain about everything and everybody," and mentions the names of Gov. Holden, Lieut.-Gov. Caldwell, Senator Pool and Senator Abbott, "and seems to be satisfied with no one but his own dear self." Such is a fair sample of his calibre, for he thinks that *four* men ought to control the State. He seems very anxious to know "how many of your own household and next of kin are already provided with good berths, and then state how many more you desire to have?" Very well, I will try to gratify the Gentleman. There is long Jake and short Jake, crooked Jake and straight Jake, hunch-back Jake, knock-kneed Jake, bow-legged Jake, one eyed Jake (who lost the other in the war), one leg Jake, pigeon-toed Jake, cat ham Jake, chunky Jake, fat Jake, poor Jake, one armed Jake, barefooted Jake, squint-eyed Jake, laughing Jake, and so on; then of the next of kin, there is hopping John, black John, white John, yellow John, and a host of others, besides uncle Zeke and aunt Kesiah, and *unless all* the ballance are provided for as "sectional feelings *is* running high," they'll *riz* higher.—You seem to have some desire that the Editor of the *Standard* should have *my head to break bark over*, now, my dear friend, I have always understood that the head of a *Jackass* was harder than that of an owl, and as you are already in the "City of Oaks" just go round and set yours up awhile and if the Editors do not like it I will try to procure them another; anyhow, they shall not freeze for the want of something to break bark over. I expect to write occasionally for the STAR, which is assuming a high position, and if I at any time should touch anything that don't suit you it is your province and privilege to reply, but the next time I trust you will have some more discretion and set me right if I should be incorrect in my statements,

MORE ANON.

For the Star.

The Standard. "City of Oaks."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the *Standard* of the 2nd inst., I discovered a piece signed "City of Oaks" in which the following question are asked "Why do you change your *non de plume* from "More Anon" to "Fiat Justitia" when you come to deal with Senators Pool and Abbott? Ha! ha!! ha!!! hoo! hoo!! hoopee-ee-ee!!! Kotch two fish at one grab. No, one fish at two grabs. No, well how then, by gar me don't know, he be one fish or he be two fish any how.

"Well now, Mr. "City of Oaks," I confess I do not know exactly how to treat your piece, how much you *really* intended for me is not for me to say, true, it seems you apply the whole to one and the same person, and as such I might answer it, but I think the most prudent course is only to answer so much as refers directly to me and let "More Anon" attend to his own business. Your guessing reminds me very much of a negro who tried to guess what gender a child was, and after having *two* guesses, first a boy, and then a girl, seemed delighted at his success, by gar massa me know him be one or *tudder*.

Others might guess as well as you have done and not half try. Your "ear marks" are as plain as the *flaps* of an Elephant, and your signature betrays your character so completely that he that runs may read.—Why did you not deny the statement about Senators Pool and Abbott and their friends? You knew you could not, and you dare not, and there is men enough in North Carolina that knows better than you do, the treatment that *Western* North Carolina has received from the formation of the State up to this day, and moreover, that the very same treatment is continued, and you trying to cover it over. Do you think you can do it? No, that time has passed, you nor no other man can do it. The *Western* people are opening their eyes and washing the dust out, and ere long they will get it out and have justice. Central cliques and Eastern cliques will soon be no more.

Will you be so kind as to inform the public something about the letter recently written to some one in the "City of Oaks" by Senator Pool *against* our Railroad appropriations, or would you prefer to keep it a secret, doubtless you will, as your daily associate is very much opposed to such things.

Your *non de plume* was borrowed from the man who "walked round the U. S. Flag" and about the time you wrote your piece, doubtless you thought it was the best cognomen you could use, as you had not long before made the remark, "*that the Republican party was broken down.*" You had better take heed in time and stop your course or *you* will not get where you desire.

If you desire to say more about my former piece or this, strike, and you'll find me about.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

For the Star.

Karl Schurtz.

Karl Schurtz, the newly elected Senator from Missouri, was born on the 2nd of March, 1824 in Liblar near Cologne. His father was a schoolmaster. The revolution of 1848 found him a student at Bonn.

He took an active part in this contest and distinguished himself by his bravery in 1849 in Baden. After the unfortunate termination of this insurrection, he succeeded in escaping from the casemates at Rastadt, where he had been confined, together with many others. He sought refuge in Switzerland but returned after a short interval of absence to secure the liberation of his friend and instructor Gollieb Kinkel although he himself had been condemned to death in Prussia. He risked every conceivable danger and finally succeeded, under the disguise of an organ-grinder, in effecting the freedom of his friend Kinkel,

He fled with Kinkel to England, having married a rich and accomplished lady of Hamburg, who had become his devoted admirer, on account of his heroic conduct, in the liberation of his friend Kinkel.

In 1852 he sailed from England to the United States. He remained several years in Philadelphia, where he applied himself to the study of the English language and American politics. Afterwards he settled in Wisconsin where he had purchased real estate.

In the Presidential campaign of 1856 he made German speeches for Fremont. In 1858 in the hot contest which was then waged between Lincoln and Douglas for the U. S. Senate, he appeared for the first time as an English orator. His classic English, his German depth of thought and his elegant manner soon won for him the name of the first orator in the Republic. In the Chicago Republican Convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln, Schurtz succeeded in incorporating into the platform a full recognition of the rights of citizens of foreign birth.—He aided materially in the Presidential campaign in securing the victory for the martyred Lincoln who shortly afterwards appointed him Minister to Spain.

He resigned his position in 1861, returned home and was appointed Brigadier-General by the President and shortly thereafter promoted to Major-General. He took part in the 2nd Battle of Bull Run, and in other battles of the army of the Potomac, among which was Gettysburg. He was afterwards transferred with the eleventh army corps under Hooker to the West, and participated in the battle of Chattanooga.

After having laboured with his usual ability for the re-election of Lincoln in 1864, he returned to Sherman's army and was with him in the last compaign.

After the close of the war President Johnson sent him as Commissioner to the South. He then studied thoroughly the spirit and disposition of the rebel States and made a most masterly report, which on account of its genuine radical sentiment earned for him the everlasting hostility of Mr. Johnson.

In the Winter, from 1864 to 1866. Schurtz was the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*. After the adjournment of Congress he undertook the editorial management of an English Republican newspaper in Detroit, the *Post*, and shortly thereafter became Editor and part proprietor of the German *Westliche Post* in St. Louis. From St. Louis he visited his German Fatherland, where, notwithstanding his revolutionary precedents he was received in the most cordial manner by Count Bismarck.

The last Chicago Republican Convention which nominated Gen. Grant selected Schurtz for its temporary President and he opened the Convention with a characteristic address. He is the author of that portion of the platform which is so kindly toward repentant rebels.

He took an active part in the campaign for General Grant. He is to-day U. S. Senator elect,

Karl Schurtz is a Radical.

C.

Bribery and Corruption.

Below will be found a spicy debate in regard to Senator Robbins case, read it, and form your own conclusions. If we were Senator Robbins we should resign and go home, and go to practicing Law, or something else.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

The report of the Commmittee on charges of Bribery and Corruption, and resolution thereto came up by assignment.

Question on the adoption of Mr. RICH's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that, although it disapproves of any Senator receiving other money than his *per diem*, Mr. Robbins is not guilty of any corruption and that its confidence in his integrity is unimpaired.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a substitute, which was essentially the same as the resolution of Mr. Rich.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend by poviding that Mr. Robbins should receive a public reprimand.

[Mr. SWEET here read a written speech of some two or three hundred pages which we could not published in full if we had have gotten it from him, which we did not. It commenced by an attack on the Internal Improvement system of the State, predicted repudiation if his views were not adopted and discussed all State issues except the question before the Senate—the resolutions of Messrs. Rich and Respass and the amendment of Mr. Davis.]

Mr RESPASS saw no necessity for reprimanding Mr. Robbins and considered that although he had committed an error he had done so with no bad motives. He hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. BLYTHE. I wish to ask the Senator from Craven a question. Did Mr Robbins make his confession to the committee before any steps were taken to bring Mr. Stephens before the committee as a witness?

Mr. SWEET. On Saturday I ascertained the name of Mr. Stephens. On Monday there was no meeting of the committee, and Mr. Robbins made his confession at the next meeting of the committee. I have no reason to believe that Mr. Robbins knew that I knew anything of the matter, for he had asked me if I had heard any rumor concerning him and I had told him I had not.

Mr. BLYTHE. What did Mr. Robbins say to you?

Mr SWEET. One night after the committee had adjourned, about midnight, while passing out the Capitol, Mr. Robbins asked me that question, I think Mr. Robbins said, "There is a rumor about me, and it is false;" or, he might have said, "it is infamously false."

Mr. BLYTHE. Had there not been a subpœna issued for Mr. Stephens before this time, in which his name was spelled wrongly, and to which he had refused to respond?

Mr. SWEET. The supœna was directed to A. W. Stevens, Craven county, and was delivered to J. W. Stephens, of Caswell county, through an error of the sheriff of Wake county.

Mr. BLYTHE. Did this occur before Mr. Robbins came before the committee and made his confession?

Mr. SWEET. Yes.

Mr. BLYTHE. Did not the Senator from Rowan tell you that he had intended to deny the whole matter, but that he had told his wife of it, and was afraid that she would not respect him if he lied about it?

Mr. SWEET. Yes sir.

Mr. BLYTHE. I wish to ask Mr. Stephens, the Senator from Caswell a few questions. How long after you made the application to Mr. Robbins until you pay the money to him?

Mr. STEPHENS. The same evening that I received my *per diem*, at the door of the Treasury.

Mr. Blythe. You simply made the proposition to him that if he would use influence for your resolution you would give him $20?

Mr. Stephens. I asked him if he was in favor of my getting my *per diem*, and he said he was. Then I made the proposition to give him $20 if he would advocate its passage.

Mr. Blythe. Did you expect anything else?

Mr. Stephens. I expected his influence with his party. I told him he was a lawyer and I would give $20 to advocate the passage of my resolution.

Mr. Blythe. How long was it after you paid him the $20 before he offered to give it back to you?

Mr. Stephens. About five months.

Mr. Blythe. Had you any private conversatiou with Mr. Robbins regarding the matter before you gave your evidence before the committee?

[Mr. Stephens here asked the President whether he was bound to relate a private conversation. The Chair held that he was.]

Mr. Stephens. On the Saturday before I gave my evidence before the committee a conversation occurred between Mr. Robbins and myself. Mr. Wiswall and myself were leaving the Capitol when we met Mr. Robbins who told me he wished to have some private conversation with me. I walked with him to one side. I cannot recall the exact words that he used, but in it he said that he had understood that rumors of the transaction were afloat and he wished me to deny the whole matter, that he had made up his mind to do so; that if the facts were made public he and I would be eternally damned. I told him that I did not feel disposed to deny anything. He said he had gone over the whole matter, and did not in his, heart feel himself guilty of any wrong as he had offered to pay the money back. I refused to take the money back or to deny the affair.

Mr. Blythe. Did you promise Mr. Robbins to keep it quiet at that interview?

Mr. Stephens. I think I promised that I would not tell of it unless forced to do so.

Mr. Blythe did he give you to understand that the committee knew of it.

Mr. Stephens. Both of us knew the Committee knew of it

Mr. Blythe. Did you ever receive back the money you paid him?

Mr. Stephens. I never did.

Mr. Blythe. When you made that proposition to him did you expect his influence with his party?

Mr. Stephens. Yes sir.

Mr. Robbins. In the private conversation you speak of, did I not say that we should deny the fact of *Bribery*?

Mr. Stephens. That is what you said.

Mr. Robbins. Did I not say that I made the transaction at the time innocently, and that I was perplexed about it because some men would misconstrue it.

Mr. Stephens. You said so.

Mr. Robbins. Did I not say that reflection had satisfied me there was an unintentional error in the matter, and that I repudiated it in my heart, and wished it to be as if it never had been?

Mr. Stephens. You said you did not wish the transaction to be known and wanted me to deny it.

Mr. Robbins. Did I not say then that I had forgotten the matter till since this investigation was begun, I had resolved to undo it, and return you that fee?

Mr. Stephens. You did.

Mr. Robbins. I ask you if, in the last conversation I had with you on this matter, you did not say to me that if I would hold off further efforts in prosecuting the vestigation into bribery and corruption, you would manage so that this charge on me should die out and nothing further should be done in regard to it?

Mr. Stephens. I said it would be better for you not to stir the matter any furt her and all would be right.

Mr. Robbins. Did I not ask you to go to Mr. Forkner and tell him there was no intention to commit bribery between you and I?

Mr. Stephens. I did not so understand you. If I had I should have done so because I had no intention of bringing you, and think there was no intention of bribery on your part.

Mr. Etheridge. When you offered *Mr.* Robbins the money was it understood that he was to be paid only if you got you- *per diem*?

Mr. Stephens. Yes, that was the understanding.

Mr. Robbins could lay his hand upon his heart and protest that when he first knew that this was known he had not regarded himself as guilty of any crime; He had endeavored conceal it because he knew that it would be misrepresented. He was unwilling for it to go into the newspapers and before the public because he knew his motives would be misrepresented. But he had thoughtt to conceal it would be wrong and be had frankly confessed the whole to the committee. His name might be on a dark leaf to all eternity but he had a clear conscience.

Mr. Smith explained his remarks of *Monday* and considered that he had violated no confidence in then speaking of what had occurred in the caucus as no secrecy had been enjoined. He had none but the kindest feeling towards the Senators from Rowan and Craven and was sorry to find them in such a dilemma. He argued that the charges made by the Senator from Craven had not been at all sustained notwithstanding he had pledged his word to do so.

Mr. Sweet contended that the utmost secrecy had beed enjoined upon all who attended the caucus.

The Chair decided the discussion out of order and had only allowed it by the wish on the Senate.

Mr. Sweet would speak to a question of privilege. It had been said by the Senator from Wilkes that he (*Mr.* Sweet) was an object of sympathy, and that he was here as needing mercy. He looked down with infinite contempt upon any man who said so.

Mr. Smith now recollected that when the caucus first met something was said about secrecy. As for setting the Senator from Craven up as an object of mercy, he did not know that he had done so. He had remarked that the gentleman had done very wrong in making charges he was not able to sustain, and he did not take back that assertion, but would fling it to the whole world. After months of waiting, the Senator, instead of sustaining his grave charges, had made a report of over fifty pages, and had ended with one small charge of twenty dollars saddled on poor Robbins.

Mr. Welker moved to lay the whole subject on the table. He also wished to say a few words in regard to attacks upon him in a sheet he would not name He had been attacked in a most shameful manner. He did not believe the editor of the paper wrote it, for it bore the ear-marks of some one else. He had been charged with maliciously and vindictively attacking Mr. Robbins. This was false. He had known of the transaction at the time it occurred, and had kept the knowledge to himself, which showed that he had no bad feelings towards Mr. Robbins. That he had not considered this transaction an improper one, was shown by the fact that he had'nt mentioned it. If he had thought it wrong ful, he should have declared it at the time it was done. Had the trasaction been known only to himself it would never have been disclosed. He had called for the valance of the testimony because he had known that it would benefit Mr. Robbins, whereas if the Senate had thought any of the evidence had been suppressed, it would have injured him. As for *Mr.* Robbins, he was going to charge no one with a bad intention, when the facts shown did not prove it. He did not believe that any wrong had been done to the State. If the people of Rowan and Davie were satisfied with *Mr.* Robbins' conduct, he was. He hoped the matter would be laid upon the table, and if hereafter any case should need investigation, it could be brought up.

Mr. Jones hoped the Senator would withdraw his motion, as he was desirous of making a few brief remarks.

Mr Welker withdrew his motion.

Mr. Jones did not propose to say anything at this time in reply to the remarks of the Senator from Craven, but he considered that he had attacked the whole present system of Internal imporvements, and offered against it only a theory of his own. If his theory was not adopted he predicted repudiation! He would say to the Senator from Craven, who talked so much about expense, that he (Mr. Sweet) had, by making these yet unsustained charges, cost the State millions of dollars.

Mr. Osborne made some extended remarks to prove Mr. Robbins not guilty of anything that needed reprimand. He held that no crime had been committed.

Mr. Wynne said: Mr. President, I wish it distinctly understood that if the Senator from Rowan has no worse enemy than I, every man in North Carolina is his friend. But this is a questoin which must not be considered in connection with that gentleman but in a legal point of view. What are the facts in the case? In the month of August last, a man by the name of Stephens made his appearance as a claimant for a seat in this Senate. But there was another claimant, and the whole matter was referred to the people of Caswell. There was a resolution introduced to give him his per dime. What does he do? He offers a Senator twenty dollars to secure him his per dime. The Senator, with no thought of what he is doing, enters into a transaction that might prove his ruin, and commit a breach of duty as a Senator. I sak no retribution. There is no man more willing than myself to throw the broad mantle of charity around this offence, but he has defied us and proclaimed that he wants no mercy. Mr. Stephens says he offered Mr. Robbins twenty dollars to use his influence for the passage of his resolution, and Mr. Robbins took the money and made the speech. If that was not a legal contract, I do not know what a contract, is.

The *quid pro quo* passed and has never been returned, and this transaction was made perfect in law. If this act be excused, where will be the end of the conduct for which such a precedent is set? If he could "inadvertently" place in his pocket twenty dollars, I, or any other member could, with equal propriety, "inadvertently" put into our pockets twenty thousand dollars. If the Senate, Mr. President will excuse all such cases, I will not object, but unless that is done, I object to excusing this case. There is also another person who should be punished—the man who offered the money! The *particeps criminis* is as guilty as he who commits the act, and I do not intend that he shall escape. If one is punished, both should be punished.

Mr. G aham argued that Mr. Robbins was not guilty of any crime, but had committed an indiscretion which any member of the Senate would vote to censure, but considered the publicity which had already been given to it was punishment enough. He was opposed to the amendment of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Rich moved the previous question.

On motion of Mr. Barrow the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., by Rev. C. B. Justice, Mr. JOHN GIBBS of Columbus, N. C. to Miss LOULA, eldest daughter of Mr. John Geer of this county.

☞ Louisiana planters are paying high prices for field hands.

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Location 4 miles South of Rutherfordton.

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feb.13-4t

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(*Formerly* KERRS HOTEL *Charlotte, N.C.*)

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THE TABLE will be furnished with the best the country affords. Refreshments of all sorts can be found at the Bar.

THE STABLES attached to this House will be found sufficient to accommodate the Horses o our country friends who may prefer a safe place and good feed.

W. M. MATTHEWS, Jr.
J. L. STEAGALL.

feb13-3m

Notice.

THE following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure are published for the benefit of all concerned.

§477.—Every executor, administrator, collector and guardian shall, within three months after his qualification or appointment, make return on oath to the Judge of Probate of all the estate in his hands or received by him up to that time; but such time may be extended by the Probate Judge, on good cause shown, not exceeding six months.

§478.—Every executor, administrator, collector and guardian shall, within twelve months from the date of his qualification or appointment, and annually, so long as one of the estate remains in his control, file, in the office of Judge of Probate, an inventory and account, under oath of the amount of property received by him, or invested by him, and the manner and nature of such investment, and his receipts and disbursements.—the past year in the form of debits and credits He must produce vouchers, which must be filed with the Judge of Probate, for all payments. The Judge of Probate may examine on oath such accounting party, or any other person, concerning the receipts, disbursements or other matter relating to the estate; and, having carefully revised and audited such account, if he approve the same, he must endorse his approval thereon, which shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of correctness

J. B. CARPENTER.
Judge of Probate for Rutherford County.

feb. 13.4t. 4

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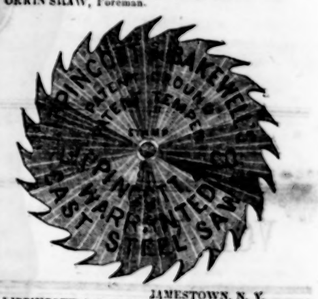

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Address WM. PATTON, Treasurer.
Magic Comb Company, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS, FARMERS, GARDENERS and FRUIT GROWERS.—Send for particulars of "Best Improved Fruit Tree and Vine Invigorator and Insect Destroyer." Samples to test will be forwarded to any part of the United States and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Good Agents are wanted in every County in the United States. Address J. HEARN, 63 Second Street, Baltimore, Md.

DANIEL WEBSTER wrote: "The longer I live the more highly do I estimate the Christian Sabbath, and the more grateful do I feel towards those who impress its importance on the community."—No. 1.

WANTED AGENTS TO SELL THE AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest; cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—Salesmen, everywhere, farmers and others, for a New Article in great demand. $460 made by one agent his first month. Address immediately, Drawer 124, Louisville, Ky.

NEURALGIA—Nervousness and Female Weakness Cured.—A Clergyman's Widow suffered for years with the above diseases, and for the benefit of like sufferers will send the means of her own cure free. Mrs. DIXI FRANKLIN, Jersey City, N. J.

A BLESSING TO LADIES.—Dr. Wm. Ray has discovered a simple plant that never fails to bring relief, when checked by cold or otherwise. These Vegetable Monthly Powders can be depended on by ladies in "time and hour of need." Price, $5 per package, by mail, secure from observation. Address, in confidence, WM. RAY, M. D., P. O. Box 4732, New York.

EVERY SPORTSMAN, FARMER and HORSEMAN, should send for our pamphlet of 20 pages, containing a full description of a new invention by which the most inveterate kickers, runaways and vicious horses can be driven with perfect safety. For breaking and training horses, it is better than Rarey's or any other system. Sent free. Address N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—Self-help for Young Men, who having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. If beneficial return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

Great Distribution by the Metropolitan Gift Co.—Cash Gifts to the amount of $250,000.—Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5	Cash Gifts, each	$10,000
10		5,000
20		1,000
40	Cash Gifts each	$500
200		100
300		50
50	Elegant Rosewood Pianos each	$300 to $750
75	" " Melodeons "	75 to 150
350	Sewing Machines "	60 to 175
500	Fine Gold Watches "	75 to 300

Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., at $1,000,000.

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another same value.* No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately draw Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, $5,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Piano, $650; John D. Moore, Louisville, $1,000; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Piano, $500; Rev. E. A. Day, New Orleans $500. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, Aug.* 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, Aug.* 28. "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, Sept.* 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contain ONE CASH GIFT, Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to

HARPER WILSON & CO.,
173 Broadway, N. Y.

I HAVE MADE ADVERTISING A STUDY.

FOR TEN CENTS I will send to any one a list of the best Newspapers in the United States. I would once have paid a thousand dollars for this very information. Address Box 672, N. Y. City.

Rutherford Star.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

LOCAL AND STATE.

The Sunday School Tree.

Not many things disturb the even tenor of this quiet easy going village. It was with more pleasure therefore, that we witnessed the beautiful little exhibition at the Methodist Church last Tuesday night.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the building was filled, at an early hour, almost to overflowing.

The programme as near as we can recollect, was as follows:

After a few explanatory remarks by Rev. Y. A. Sharpe, Pastor of the Church.

Music—Happy Greeting.

Prayer—by Rev. Mr. Sharpe.

Music—We come with song to greet you.

Then innumerable little lights blazed forth from the tree, revealing the many valuable beautiful, and useful gifts to the children of the Sunday School, with which it was loaded. The effect, to say the least, was *fine*, and for a while the crowded Church was silent with admiration.

And now the time arrived for gathering the fruit. Ah! who did not feel happy, looking at the bright joyous faces of the children as they came forth, one after another, to receive their reward.

This was followed by—

Music—The Sunday School.

This ended the exhibition and all dispersed, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Great praise is due the young ladies of our village for thus happily blending the useful with the ornamental. And especially should the people thank them for originating a plan by which an impetus will be given to the Sunday School cause which will not soon be lost.

And Mr. John Gibbs has carried off Miss Loula. (See notice of marriage in another column.) Heigho! One by one the schoolmates of our childhood are departing this life of single blessedness.—'Tis enough to make one feel 'bad' to find himself high and dry, and all his fellow little fishes floating away so gaily.

Well we were permitted to be there, and shook our foot as merrily as any of them. May the fates soon send another as pleasant a time—Not forgetting that crowning piece of good fortune, in the shape of *cake*, which we brought back to the Senior, who, being married, never gets to enjoy such things.

May the pair live a hundred years and be happy all the time.

We learn from the Asheville *News* that a difficulty occurred, on Friday the 5th at Marshall, in Madison County, between W. H. Walker, Stage Driver from Asheville and Thomas Nichols, son of James Nichols, of Madison Co., in which the latter was seriously stabbed. Walker is now in jail. Mr. Nichols' wounds, although severe, are not considered very dangerous, and he is slowly recovering.

Important to Farmers.—The February number of the *Carolina Farmer* is the best yet issued. This is an enterprise that should be generously sustained by the farmers and planters of the South.—Though now in its fourth issue, the *Farmer* has already taken a high stand in the agricultural literature of the day, and bids fair to reach the highest standard of excelence. Send two dollars, for a year's subscription, to Wm. H. Bernard Wilmington, N. C. And, if possible, secure the back numbers.

Death of A. M. Hawkins,—Mr. A. M. Hawkins of Hendersonville, N. C., was shot and killed on Sunday the 31st ult., at the Methodist Church in Hendersonville, by three pistol shots from the hands of W. D. Whitted, Jr., each taking effect and instantly causing the death of Hawkins.

We call attention to the communications in to-day's paper, "more anon" and "Fiat Justitia" both of our correspondents seems to be rather close after "City of Oaks" a correspondent of the *Standard*.

Our correspondent exhibit the right spirit and we give place to their communications, with much pleasure, notwithstanding we are threated with being put *outside* the Republican party.

We would also respectfully invite the attention of our readers, to the communication of our friend C. which gives a short biography of Gen. Karl Schurtz United States Senator. The biography is ably written, and is worthy of perusal, Gen. Schurtz no doubt deserves a great deal of credit, and has received a high reward for his untiring labor for the right.

Charlotte Market, Feb. 8.—Cotton 28 to 28½, Flour $5 60 to $5 85 per sack.—Corn $1 to $1 05 per bushel. Wheat $1 75 to $2 per bushel. Peas 90 to 95 cents. Oats 80 to 85 cents. Pork 11½ to 12½ cents. Butter 30 to 33 cents. Chickens 15 to 25 cents. Eggs 15 cents. Liverpool Salt $2 75 per sack. Manufactured Tobacco 40 to 75 cts. Molasses 50 cents to $1 per gallon.

☞ A miller at Morehead City by the name of Lamb, tiled a gun for the purpose of catching a corn thief, a few nights since, but forgot his gun the next morning, and upon opening the door was shot and instantly killed. He was about 45 and leaves a family.—*Wil. Star.*

☞ The young man who parts his hair in the middle is about to marry the young lady with the Grecian bend, and they certainly will be well matched.

☞ T. S. Arthur, the well-known writer is about sixty years old. He was remarkable as a very dull boy, a peculiarity which he has ever since retained.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

☞ The American Consul in Havana has demanded from the Captain-General the body of the American photographer who was recently killed by the Government troops; and also an efficient protection of American citizens in future. The former demand was at once complied with, and with regard to the second the hope was expressed that no more bloodshed would occur.—*Tribune,*

☞ A $500 house in Florida is said to be as good as a $2,500 one in the North. Stock takes care of itself, and land is 50 cents an acre.

☞ The *Topic* is the title of a "Union Rradical paper" to be commenced at Greensboro' in a few days, by Dr. A. R. Chapin.

Shocking Tragedy in Robeson County.—We some time since published an account of the operations of a band of desperadoes in Robeson county, in this State, and his Excellency Governor Holden gave stringent orders for their capture and punishment. They have not been apprehended, and we copy the following account of their hellish deeds from the Wilmington *Journal*:

Lumberton, January 25, 1869.

Editors Journal:—Our community is again the scene of unusual excitement, in consequence of a most dastardly attempt at murder and robbery, under the following circumstances:

On Saturday evening last, Reuben King, who for twenty years has been Sheriff of this county, left town for his place of residence, about two miles distant. He arrived about dark, and had been home but a few moments when he was attacked at his fireside by a gang of robbers in disguise—six in number. The first intimation he had of their presence was a man in the door with a gun pointed at him and the demand for his gold and silver. Mr. King jumped from his seat and succeded in knocking down the muzzle of this fellow's gun, when the load was discharge in the floor, going entirely through. While engaged with this scoundrel, Mr. King was shot in the back with a pistol, which caused him to fall helpless to the floor.

Mr. E. B. Ward, who was also present, was shot twice, from which he will probably die.

The doctor in attendance has no hope of the recovery of Mr. King.

The robbers then proceeded to ransack the house, getting only about $200 from the pocket of the latter. They then made good their escape, before any assisstance could be had from town.

What Railroads do for Farmers.—To haul forty bushels of corn fifty miles on a wagon costs, says, the Agriculturalist at least $12 for team, driver, and expenses. Railroad would transport it for $4 at most. Allowing an average of forty bushels per acre, the crop would be worth $8 more per acre, or 8 per cent on $100. As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops, it is clear that a railroad passing through a town would add $100 per acre to the value of the farms. A town ten miles square contains 64,000 acres. An increase of $100 per acre is equal to $6,400,000 or enough to build two hundred miles of railroad, even if it cost $12,000 per mile. But two hundred miles of road would extend through twenty towns ten miles square, and cost but $10 per acre if taxed upon the land. These figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had taxed themselves to build all the railroads in this country, and given them away to any companies that would stock and run them, the present increased value of their land would have well repaid all the out lay.

State Legislatures—There are now, 22 State Legislatures in session—more than were ever before assembled at one time. They met as follows: Illinois, January 4; Minnesota, January 4; Tennessee, January 4; North Carolina, January 4; Florida, January 4; Louisiana, January 4; Deleware, January 5; New York, Jan. 5; Pensylvania, January 5; Ohio, January 5; Kentucky, January 5; Missouri, January 6; Indiana, January 6; Arkansas, January 6; Michigan, January 6; Masssachusetts, January 6; Maine, January 6; South Carolina, January 6; Nebraska, January 7; New Jersey, January 12; Kansas, January 12; Georgia, January 13; Wisconsin, January 13; Rhode Island, January 18; West Virginia, January 19. Only five of these are Democratic.

☞ The remarkable phenomenon of a snow and thunder storm combined occurred in Augusta, Maine, on the night of the 3rd instant.

From Mexico

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—Advices from Mazatlan, Mexico, of January 20th, state that an outbreak of the people occurred on the 11th, which was quietly suppressed by the civil and military authorities.—Serions difficulties are liable to be inaugurated at any moment. A pronunciamento, it was rumored, had been issued at Durango, by Guitterrez, general of the fourth division, who is said to be the chief of a band of robbers. A military force had been sent there from Mazatlan, on the approach of which Guiterrez fled. He was pursued by the military, who had orders to shoot him on sight.

The new federal officers of Mazatlan had arrived and assumed their duties. Gen. Caran's successor is a man of dissolute habits, gives universal dissatisfaction, and will receive little sympathy in case of overthrow. The collector called a meeting of merchants at Mazatlan and requested them to pay over $4,000 deficit on last year's customs, which was complied with.

Several earthquake shocks were felt at Mazatlan January 9th, and 10th, which frightened the people. There was no damage to property.

Three Germans, captains of merchant vessels, in the harbor of Mazatlan, were grossly outraged by the custom authorities. The insults were similar to those offered the captain of the English gunboat Chanticleer.

Important Decision Regarding Distillers License Fees—Chicago, Jan. 26.—In the United States Circuit Court in the case of the United States agt. George P. Frysinger, whose property wae seized because he had not furnished the requisite bonds and books nor paid the special tax, and against whom, it was alleged, that he ran his distillery to defraud the government. Judge Drummond decided that a special license fee is not required to be paid until demand therefor is made by the proper officer of the Government and that no such demand was made in this case.

Female Suffrage in Missouri—St. Louis, February 4.—A delegation of prominent ladies from St. Loius arrived at Jefferson City yesterday with a petition from the Woman's Suffrage Association of Missouri, asking the Legislature to provide an amendment to the State constitution so as to strike the word "male" from that instrument.—The petition will be presented this afternoon, when addresses will be made by some ladies on the subject of female suffrage.

COMMERCIAL.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	15@20
BEEF, nett	4@6
BUTTER	15@25
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	33@40
CASTINGS	8@10
CHEESE	33@40
COFFEE	33
CORN	65@75
COTTON	18@22
" CLOTH	16½@25
" YARN	225
DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES Pealed	9c@lb
Bright " Unpealed	⅛ 4c
"	⅛ 4c
APPLES, Pealed, Bright	4
EGGS	10
FLOUR, per sack	$6@$8
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	16@20
HIDES green	8
IRON	8
JANES, wool	40@75
LARD	15@20
MEAL per bu	85
NAILS	10@12½
OATS, per bushel	50
PEAS	60
POTATOES, Irish	50
POTATOES sweet	50
PORK—gross	8
nett	10
RAGS	3
RICE	16½@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@300
ROPE	30@50
SALT per sack $5.50 per lb	3
SUGAR	16½@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per lb	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50@200
WOOL—well washed	50@60

NEW GOODS!!

Messrs. **JONES & BRYAN** respectfully announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening at their Store in Rutherfordton, direct from New York and Southern Manufactories, a large assortment of

STAPLE

AND

FANCY GOODS,

selected by a Merchant of long experience in the Mercantile line and familiar with the wants of this community, all of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST CASH PRICE,

or in exchange for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Their STOCK comprises almost every article usually kept in a RETAIL STORE. They consider it unnecessary to waste as much ink in enumerating their

GREAT VARIETY

of Goods, as some of their neighbors, but promise to exhibit as **large and well assorted** Stock of Goods as is to be found in this market and at as LOW RATES. We trust the public will not take our word alone, but call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JONES & BRYAN.

jan. 9-tf.

RUTHERFORDTON.

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS!

DR. J. M. CRATON

Respectfully announces to his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving a large and well assorted stock of NEW GOODS, direct from New York city, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. His stock consists of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Broadcloths, Beavercloth for overcoats, casimeres, Rock Island Jeans, Bed Ticking, Large Bed Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings. Domestics, and heavy goods of all kinds, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting in part of Alpacas, Poplins, All-Wool Delaines, Prints, Trimmings, a lot of good Shawls, Hats and Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, Braids, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Coates' Thread, Buttons, Pins, &c., &c.,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every variety, Solo and Upper Leather.

Hardware and Cutlery,

Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Shears, Files of all sorts, Padlocks, Wool and Cotton Cards, Tea Kettles, Long Handle Shovels, &c., &c., &c.

STATIONERY,

Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Pass Books, &c.

A new supply of

Fresh Groceries,

Family Flour, a superior article, constantly on hand, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, Crackers, Soda, Powder, Lead, Candies, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, and other Confections.

Christmas Nick-Nacks,

A large supply of Toys, Dolls, Drums, Bugles, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Buggies, &c.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

warranted pure and good.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Wine of Tar, for consumptives,
Rosadalis, the celebrated purifier of the blood,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Cod Liver Oil,
All of Ayer's Medicines,
Worm Sugar Drops,

and a great variety of other Patent Medicines.

I sell no medicine that I do not conscientiously recommend, and guarantee satisfaction in all sales.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Kerosene, Window Glass and Putty,

and a thousand and one other articles not enumerated, which I propose to sell on the most reasonable terms. Give me a call.

☞ Physicians furnished with all medicines they may require at low prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of produce, such as Corn, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Beeswax, Feathers, and everything that may be offered, taken in exchange for goods.

Call and get an Almanac for 1869.

J. M. CRATON.

dec19 47-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The following sections of the Code of Civil procedure, ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, is published for the information of parties who have suits upon the Trial and Execution Dockets of the late Superior, County and Equity Courts:

Section 400. The Clerks of the Superior Courts at the request of a party thereto, within six months from the ratification of this act, and on the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall enter on a separate Docket, all suits which, at the ratification aforesaid, shall have been commenced, and in which final judgment has not been rendered in the late County Courts, Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity of their respective counties.

"Sec. 401. And every suit not so transferred within the time aforesaid shall be abated, and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall tax the costs against the parties liable, and collect the same by the proper process.

"Sec. 403. Existing judgments and decrees not dormant, may in like manner be entered on the Execution Docket, and subsequent proceedings shall be as is prescribed for actions hereafter to be commenced, as far as shall be compatible with the previous proceedings, and no lien acquired before the ratification aforesaid, shall be lost by any change of process, occasioned by this act."

Persons having suits on my Dockets will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk,
for Rutherford County.

42-t24feb

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Rutherford County. }

Superior Court of Law in Vacation.

MARY JONES, vs. The Heirs at Law of J. H. JONES. } Petition for Dower

A PETITION HAVING BEEN FILED IN my office, as above, and it appearing that Alexander Shields and wife Hulda two of the defendants are non-resident of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the *Star* a weekly newspaper published in the town of Rutherfordton for six weeks notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Rutherford at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday in March next, to show cause why said petition shall not be granted, or this case will be heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. B. Carpenter, Clerk of said Court at office in Rutherfordton, 3rd Monday in September, A. D. 1868—this Jan'y 23rd, 1869.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clk

jan. 30-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Rutherford County, }

Superior Court of Law.

A. Harrill, R. Green, M. Green, N. Green, P. and others vs. A. P. Green, W. O. Green, D. D. Robinson and wife, Nancy, and others. } Petition to sell Land.

A PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND FOR partition having been filed in my office, and oath having been made that A P. Green, one of the defendants is a non resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford *Star* for six weeks notifying the said A. P. Green that he be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3rd Monday in March next, and answer said petition, or judgment *pro confessio* will be taken as to him.

Witness, J. B. Carpenter, clerk of said court at office in Rutherfordton 3rd Monday in September A. D. 1868. Issued 4th February, 1869

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk.

feb.6-6t. 3

Commissioners Notice.

The Commissioners for Rutherford County will meet at the Court House, in Rutherfordton, on the 4th Saturday in this month (27th day) to transact such business as may come before the Court.

By order of the Commissioners.

R. J. WILLIAMS, Ex Officio.
Clerk of the Board.

feb.6-3t

RUTHERFORDTON.

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

Now is the time, and here is the place to buy Cheap Goods, Good Goods, and Goods that will satisfy the most fastidious.

J. A. MILLER & CO.,

Keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of Goods, which were bought cheap and they promise to give their customers the the benefit of their good luck.

DRY GOODS,

Such as BEAVER CLOTHS, CASIMERES, ROCK ISLAND JEANS, FLANNELS, BED TICKING, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS, &C., &C.

HARDWARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Groceries, Confectioneries, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Yankee Notions, &c. &c.

We respectfully ask for an inspection of our goods, it is no trouble for us to show goods and tell prices.

We buy all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and give the highest market price.

In connection with our Store we have opened a

SHOE SHOP,

and with good workmen, and good material, we are prepared to put up with neatness and dispatch from the Finest Boot or Shoe to the Coarsest Plantation Brogan. Repairing done.

Don't forgot to give us a call.

dec19 47-3m

Notice.

I WILL pay the following prices for Produce delivered to me.

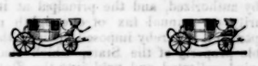
OATS,	50 cents per bushel.
CORN,	75 " " "
RYE,	100 " " "
IRISH POTATOES	50 cents per bushel.

Call at

H. M. MILLER'S.

jan 23-tf.

New Carriage Shop



JUSTICE & CARRIER,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Having rented the large shop formerly occupied by J. S. Ford, respectfully announce to the public that they are now making arrangements for the manufacture of

Carriages, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows,

and everything in their line, at prices to suit the times.

jan30tf

Blacksmithing.

Orders attended to with dispatch.

jan30-tf. JUSTICE & CARRIER.

Undertaking.

Coffins made to order at short notice.

jan30-tf JUSTICE & CARRIER.

Repairing.

Jobs repaired and made new whenever wanted

jan30-tf JUSTICE & CARRIER.

CHARLOTTE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Have now in store one of the largest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market. It consist in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES in large quantities and at the LOWEST cash PRICES.

☞ Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Goods. Returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they presume to do all in their power to give satisfaction to customers.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A separate department is devoted to Millinery and Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and in the latest styles.

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.

Between the two Drug Stores.

jy 14-tf.

SMITH'S

Boot, Shoe and Leather Store,

NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK,

Charlotte, N. C.

The Largest Wholesale and Retail Shoe Establishment in North Carolina.

Their stock of Leather and Shoe Findings is most complete, embracing every grade of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, Upper Leather, French and American Calf Skin, Kip, Lasts, &c., &c.

They also furnish all widths of Rubber and Leather Belting at Manufacturers' prices.

Wholesale Department.

They have received their Fall and Winter Stock, the largest and most complete ever brought to this market, and will sell to merchants at

New York Wholesale Prices.

Their expenses being much less, and as they buy exclusively from manufacturers, there is no reason why they cannot sell at as low prices as the New York Jobber.

All they ask is a fair trial. Remember and ask for

SMITH'S SHOE STORE,

next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.

dec 19 47-tf

MILLER'S COLUMN.

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has received and is now opening, at the old stand of

W. H. MILLER & CO.,

HIS FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Casimeres,
Cloths, Casinets,
Rock Island Jeans,
Kentucky Jeans, Flannels,
Shirtings, Sheetings, Delaines,
Calicoes, Dress Goods, Trimmings,
Ribbons, Muslins, Cambrics,
Bed Ticking, Hoop Skirts,
Knitting and Spool
Cotton, &c., &c.

HARDWARE.

Patent Axes,
AMES'
Shovels & Spades,
Hay Forks, Iron and
Nails, Trace Chains, Files,
Planes, Braces, Brass Kettles,
No. 10 Cotton Cards, Horse
Shoes & Nails, Knives
and Forks, Pocket
Knives, Hammers,
Roping, Buggy Trimmings,
Whips, Leather, &c.

GROCERIES.

Sugars,
Coffees, Salt,
Rice, Cheese, Soda,
Candies, Ginger, Spice,
Pepper, Soaps, Candles,
Matches, Cigars, Powder, Lead,
Percussion Caps, Shoe
Blacking, &c.

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of all kinds and prices.

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All of which, with a thousand-and-one other articles not mentioned, I will sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

I will give the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for any and all kinds of

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40 tf

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jan, 9-3m. no 49

Demorest's Monthly Magazine,

UNIVERSALLY acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America, devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and profusely illustrated with costly engravings, useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

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2 GOOD two-horse WAGONS; one new; one second-hand.

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1 one horse WAGON.

We will exchange them for Corn or Green backs a fair rates. Apply at

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42 tf—[×]

POETICAL.

GOING HOME.

Mourners weeping o'er the slumber
Of a man with silver hairs,
Did you see his spirit going
Up the angels' starry stairs?
Did you hear the ange's calling,
"Weary pilgrim, cease to roam!"
Weep not o'er peaceful slumber,
He is only going home?

Mother bending o'er the cradle,
Where your little one was laid,
Do you know the transformation
That the sleep of death has made?
Think! his feet had only started
In the paths beset by sin,
When the gates of heaven opened,
And they let your darling in.

Wife, upon the grasses kneeling
Where they hid away from sight,
Him who won your love, oh, tell me,
Do you see no gleam of light?
He is waiting o'er the river,
On the sunset Ferry's shore
Till the pale and silent boatman
Comes to row your frail boat o'er.

Children, longing for the sunshine
Of a loving mother's smile,
She has only gone before you—
Tarry for a little while,
Soon for you the sunset Gateway
Shall at day's decline unclose,
And you'll pass beyond its portals
To a long and sweet repose.

Maiden, is your pathway lonely?
Do you miss a pleasant voice?
Do you listen for a footstep
That could make your heart rejoice?
Oh! the path of peace unending
Is before your loved one's feet
And he'll gladly bid you welcome
When you reach the golden Street.

When we see our loved ones dying,
How our bitter teardrops fall,
And we fain would keep them with us,
Though we hear the angels call.
Yes, we kiss their lips at parting,
While the angels bid them "Come!"
And forget in human sorrow,
That they're only going home?

ANOTHER MURDER.—A correspondent of the Goldsboro *Messenger*, writing from Kinston, gives a detailed account of the lynching of the five men near that place one night last week, the whole party being shot and thrown into the river. One of the party confessed to the desecration of the remains of Mr. Williams, superstitiously believing that by puncturing into their jaws a portion of the dust obtained from his bones they would be under the influence of a kind of magic charm by which they would be enabled to commit all manner of crime without the possibility of detection. The same correspondent says:

I have been credibly informed of the enactment of a most horrible tragedy, a few nights ago, in the lower part of Duplin county, the particulars, as far as ascertained being as follows; It seems that a young man, by the name of DuVaughn came upon a party of negroes, who were endeavoring to violate the persons of some young ladies. He being armed, firing upon them, upon which they desisted, making a precipitate retreat. On the following night they went to the house where Mr. DuVaghn slept, and under some false pretence, succeeded in getting him to open the door, when he was struck a heavy blow upon the head, with an axe, by one of the party, killing him it is thought, instantly. The ruffians then split his body completely open, and hung up each half, separately in his room.

HOW TO TAKE LIFE.—Take life like a man. Take it just as though it was—as it is—an earnest, vital, essential affair. Take it just as though you personally were born to the task of performing a merry part in, as though the world had waited for your coming. Take it as though it was, a grand opportunity to do and to achieve, to carry forward great and good schemes; to help and cheer a suffering, weary it may be heart broken brother, The fact is, life is under-valued by a great majority of mankind. It is not made half as much of as should be the case. Where is the man, or woman, or who accomplishes one tithe of what might be done? Who cannot look back upon opportunities lost plans unachieve, thoughts crushed from the lack of the necessary and possible effort! If we knew better how to take and make the most of life it would be far greater than it is. Now and then a man stands aside from the crowd, labors earnestly, steadfastly, famous for wisdom, intellect, skill, greatness of some sort. The world wonders, admires, idolizes, and yet it only illustrates what each may do if he takes hold of life with a purpose. If a man but say he will, and follows it up, there is nothing in reason he may not expect to accomplish. There is no magic, no miracle, no secret to him who is brave in heart and determined in spirit.

RAMIE.—This is the name of a new fibrous plant that is attracting attention in the South. It is of the nature of flax, only it works up into a much finer fiber, and, when manufactured into fabric, makes an article equal to some of the coarser imported silks. It will yield from three to five crops a year, and is proof against overflow and the army worm, those two great pests of cotton culture.

It is likely to be an important product in the South. It is already in demand by English manufacturers, and promises to become one of our principal exports. Its superiority to cotton, both in its abundance and certainty of yield, and in the quality of cloth made from it, will probably make the raising of ramie the next agricultural epidemic.

TENNESSEE.—A Knoxville correspondent of *The Cincinnati Commercial* state that Gov. Brownlow will resign his position as Executive of Tennessee, to take effect about the 26th of Febrnary, when he will proceed to Washington to take his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March next as the successor of Mr. Patterson; but he is so feeble in health that he will hardly be able to take a very active part in the deliberations of the Senate. It is said that he has been confined to his room nearly all the time during the past 18 months. The Hon. De Witt Senter the Speaker of the Tennessee Senate, will succeed Mr. Brownlow as Governor for the unexpired term. Mr Senter has been many years in public life in Tennessee, is a man of good ability, seems to enjoy the confidence of his constituents and of his party, and will probably prove a successful Executive. The next election for Governor takes place in August next, and Col. Stokes is much talked of as the Republican candidates; but should Mr. Senter's administration prove a successful one he may be selected as the standard-bearer. If we may believe the out given from Washington, Nashville, and various other quarters, it is the intention of Andrew Johnson to the Democratic candidate for Governor; and if it be true that he desires the nomination, we can see no possible reason why he should not, have it. Accordingly to a Nashville correspondent of *The Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier Journal*, Mr. Johnson has written to his friends in Tennessee to say that he will be a candidate for Governor, and that he is expected to arrive in Nashville about the middle of March; The same authority states that his platform will consist of "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage.' Col. Stokes is a first-class stumper, and A. J. has a style peculiarly pleasing to the Democracy (including the Ku-Klux) of Tennessee and such like States. A canvass for Governor between Stokes and Johnson would, no doubt, be a lively one. Mr. Johnson's ultimate aim is, no doubt, to be the successor of Mr. Fowler in the United States Senate, the Governorship being merely a stepping-stone to the more desirable position.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GEN. GRANT—Prof. James Russell Lowell thus refers to the administration of General Grant in an article in the *North American Reaiew* for January:

"We look forward with well grounded confidence to the administration of General Grant. Elected, it may be truly said, in spite of both parties, but in sympathy with the more judicious of the party of progress, he will be independent of the extremists, whether of blind advance or blinder reaction. Knowing by the most thorough experience the men he has conquered and the men he has led, he will know how to deal firmly with one side and to moderate the other. As a soldier he has been schooled to look forward to remote results rather than to be over confident in immediate successes. He has chosen his lieutenants with instinctive felicity, and done justice to their merit with almost unexampled magnanimity. He possesses beyond most men that virtue of moderation which so many American politicians eschew as unpopular. Above all, he has almost a heroic gift of silence, which prevents him from allowing himself to be dragged from his moorings by the strong current of eloquence, and afterwards feeling bound to sacrifice his sense of what is prudent to the tyranny of his own consistency. We think that his administration will disappoint those only who believe that words are more potent than things in the conduct of States and in lasting influence on the conduct of men.

☞ Every day furnishes additional evidence of the sound judgment of the man who has been selected to carry out the will of the people during the next four years. The other day a number of Virginians, delegates from a universal suffrage and universal amnesty convention, called upon General Grant to discuss the question at length. We are told that the latter received them kindly, but he firmly refused to enter into a formal discussion, intimating that the subject was one to be decided by Congress alone. Heretofore it has been customary to meet such bodies in a semi-official manner, with advice, deprecation, or promises of future assistance. General Grant carries the habit of the camp into the reception room. What is clearly his duty he exhibits a desire to perform, but no amount of chicanery, policy or cajolery can induce him to interfere with matters that do not properly belong to the future head of the nation. Shrewd observers can no longer doubt that in this respect he will carry the habits and principles taught in the military profession into the Cabinet. We apprehend there will be a gratifying relief from the intrigues, dissensions and imbroglios that have characterized the administration of Andrew Johnson.

☞ An ox cart filled with women and children passed through Hillsboro' Wednesday evening. Two men and a bull calf were pulling the cart; the bull in the middle, and a man harnessed in rope and fastened to each end of the long single-tree. In answer to where they were from, the men said that "h—l was to pay in Western Virginia, and they were moving to Raleigh to look after a home," Everybody—bull and all—was pulling his "level best.

☞ The full force of Colt's armory, at Hartford, is now engaged on the contract to furnish the Russian Government with thirty thousand Berdan rifles and upon the one hundred Gatting guns ordered. The Armory is to be enlarged.

Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD, TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMPLETION OF SAID ROAD, AND TO SECURE THE STATE A REPRESENTATION IN THE COMPANY.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company be increased to the sum of seven millions of dollars, and that, in order to complete the Road, the Public Treasurer of the State is hereby directed, as soon as this amendment shall be accepted by the stockholders in said Company, provided it shall be done within ninety days of the ratification of this act, to subscribe, in behalf of the State, four millions of dollars to the capital stock of said Company, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. For the payment of the subscription of said four millions of dollars, directed in the foregoing section, the Public Treasurer shall cause to be made and issued coupon bonds of the State, in sums of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal thereof at the end of thirty years: said bonds to be signed by the Governor of the State and countersigned by the Public Treasurer, and sealed with the great seal of the State, and to be delivered to the President of the said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. That two millions of dollars of the subscription so made, shall be applied exclusively to that portion of said Road which is West of Charlotte, called the Western Division, and two millions of dollars of it shall be exclusively applied to that portion of the Road east of Charlotte, called the Eastern Division.

Sec. 4. That the Directors of said Company, as provided for in the charter, shall be limited to the number of thirteen, of which the Governor of the State shall appoint seven, and the stockholders shall elect six, and upon the acceptation of this act by the stockholders, and the payment of one million of dollars of the bonds of the subscription authorized on the part of the State, there shall, within sixty days after such payment, be a meeting of the stockholders of the Company, and Directors elected and appointed, as herein provided for, and a re-organization of the Company immediately effected who shall conform to the true intent and meaning of the charter of said Company as amended by this act.

Sec. 5. That the acceptance of this act by the stockholders, shall in no wise affect any of the liabilities, contracts or obligations of the said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest upon the bonds hereby authorized, and the principal at its maturity, an annual tax of one eighth of one per cent. is hereby imposed upon all the taxable property of the State, which shall be levied, collected and paid into the State Treasury as other public taxes, and the surplus, after paying the interest, shall be invested in securities of the United States or other safe securities, and kept as a sinking fund for the payment of the principal money at maturity.

Sec. 7. Provided, That on or before the day upon which the first coupon of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act shall become due, the President of the above named Railroad Company shall pay to the Public Treasurer, either in cash or in matured coupons of bonds upon which the Public Treasurer is made to pay the interest under this act, the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and on or before the day upon which the second coupon of the bonds authorized by this act shall become due, the President of the above named Railroad Company shall pay in like manner the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and on or before the day upon which the third coupon as aforesaid shall become due, the President above named shall pay to the Public Treasurer, in like manner, the sum of eighty thousand dollars; and on or before the day upon which the fourth coupon as aforesaid shall become due, the President above named shall pay to the Public Treasurer, in like manner, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. Provided further, That of the bonds authorized to be issued under this act, seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars shall be retained by the Public Treasurer as collateral security for the faithful performance of the conditions of the preceding section; and upon the payment of the first one hundred and twenty thousand dollars as aforesaid the Public Treasurer shall be authorized to deliver to said Railroad Company two hundred and forty thousand dollars in bonds; and upon the payment of the succeeding amounts named in said section, the Public Treasurer is authorized to deliver bonds to double the sum paid, until all said bonds are delivered to said Railroad Company; provided, also, that at the expiration of two years from the date of the first coupon of the bonds authorized in this act, the Public Treasurer shall be authorized to issue to said Railroad Company an additional amount of bonds equal at their par value to the amount paid in cash by said Company in behalf of the State according to the provisions of section seven of this act, said bonds to be in all respects similar to those authorized to be issued by this act.

Sec. 9. All dividends that may hereafter accrue to the State upon the stock owned by the State in said Railroad Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, shall be applied exclusively to the payment of the interest on the bonds of the State authorized by this act.

Sec. 10. No discrimination shall be made by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company in rates of charges for the carrying of passengers and freight over any part of said road, but the rates charged for freight and travel between intermediate points and between either terminus and any intermediate point, shall be the same per mile as the rates charged for travel or for like classes and qualities of freights over the whole line of said road: Provided, That the said Company, in addition to the rates per mile charged for the carrying of passengers and freights over the whole line of said road, may for the carrying of passengers and freights of like class and quantities between intermediate points and between either terminus an intermediate points, charge the following and no other (for any distance under twenty-five miles, not exceeding fifty per cent); for any distance over twenty-five and not exceeding fifty miles, not exceeding forty per cent; for any distance over fifty and not exceeding one hundred miles, not exceeding thirty per cent; for any distance over one hundred and not exceeding two hundred miles, not exceeding twenty per cent; and for any distance over two hundred miles, not exceeding ten per cent. And if any officer or agent of said Company shall violate the provisions of this section, any person injured or suffering loss thereby may sue the company or such officer or agent, in any Court having any jurisdiction of the cause, and recover his actual damages and costs, and in addition thereto, shall recover the sum of fifty dollars as liquidation and settled damages.

Sec. 11. Nothing in the foregoing section shall operate to prevent said Company from arranging local rates for any distance under twenty-five miles.

Sec. 12. That the directors in this Company shall have power to receive subscriptions to stock in said Company in lands, moneys, bonds, stocks, or any other property. And in case land be subscribed as stock, the Directors may provide the mode in which the value of the same may be ascertained and conveyance thereof executed.

Sec. 13. That any laws or clauses of laws, conflicting with or repugnant to this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

[Ratified the 29th day of January, 1869]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Raleigh, Jan. 27th, 1869.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

SEAL

H. J. MENNIFGER,
Secretary of State.

AN EDITOR SUED.—The editor of the Muscatine (Iowa) *Courier* was sued the other day. Hear him:

"The dim recesses of our dark sanctum were illuminated yesterday by the rubicund visage of our friend constable Scott. Our hair stood on end, as with tears in his eyes the proceeded to read a nicely printed blank on which our name figured conspicuously, with that of justice Kerline. To cut short a long article, we were sued. were you ever sued, reader? Yes. Nice, ain't it! We put our pen behind our ear and looked wise at the officer. He trembled a little, for the idea of suing an editor was new to him.

He never imagined that anything could be got of 'them fellers' by suing. We diden't either. We don't now. The art of suing is a science. Young lawyers, anxious for suits, sometimes bring them for fun. Old ones, however, never do anything of the kind, unless they can get something. We never knew anybody to get anything where there wasn't anything to be had. We hope they will get a judgment against us; then we hope they'll take out an execution; and lastly we beg they'll execute it. If we've got any property, we'd like to know it. They might garnishee a lot of other fellows we owe around town. We guess they will. If they are sharp, they'll comence on Geo. Schneider. We owe him for a glass of beer. If they get that, it will help a little. Failing in this, we advise them to attache a box of spoiled paper collars we have on hand. They havn't been turned yet, and they might use the clean side. If this won't do we are unable to help them."

A SHOCKING CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS—BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Albert D. Pyke was arrested at Fitchburg, Mass., for adultery with his daughter-in-law, and shortly after was indicted for murder of his wife. It is said he told his daughter-in-law that he could or would marry her if her mother was out of the way. Mrs. Pyke died on Thursday in violent spasms, declared by physicians to have been the effect of arsenic. The daughter has been arrested, and both parties are now in Fitchburg jail awaiting the result of a post mortem examination. The deceased was about fifty years old. The daughter is twenty-six.

CARRYING BUNDLES.—Many people have a contemptible fear of being seen to carry a bundle, however small, having the absurd idea that there is a social degradation in the act. The most trifling as well as weighty packages must be sent to them, no matter how much to the inconvenience of others. This arises from a low kind of pride. There is a pride that is higher; that arises from a consciousness of there being something in the individual not to be affected by such accidents—worth and weight of character.—This latter pride was exhibited by the American son of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. While he was in College at Cambridge, he was one day carrying to his room a broom he had just purchased, when he met a friend, who, noticing the broom with surprise, exclaimed, "Why did you not have it sent home?" "I am not ashamed to carry home anything which belongs to me," was the sensible reply of young Bonaparte. Very different pride was this from that of a young lady whom we know, who always gave her mother all the bundles to carry when they went out together, because she thought it vulgar to be seen with one herself.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.—On Monday the 24th ult., a horrible murder was committed in Kershaw County, S. C. A nurse named Morris Corbitt, a colored boy 12 years of age, in the absence of the child's mother buried, while still alive, a colored infant about fifteen months old, alleging at first that the child was burned to death, but finally confessing it tried to rise after it was put under the ground, Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Morris Corbitt was the murderer of the child, and the young scoundrel is now in jail.

HIGH HEELS.—The *Scientific American* tells its readers what every physician and student of physiology knows about the silliness and harmfulness of wearing high heeled shoes. When the heel is raised, as is the present custom, the bones of the thigh, pelvis and leg, as well as the foot, are thrown into an abnormal position; and while the bones maintain their plasticity, the effect of such unnatural tension is sure to be perpetuated in the shape of crooked shins, bandy legs, elephantine toe joints, and a cramped, ungraceful gait.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A horrible murder occurred at Hendrysburg, Ohio, a few miles west of St. Clairsville, Thursday night. A man named Carr entered the house of Miss Fox, to whom he had been paying attentions, and because of her refusal to marry him, cut her throat. She died almost instantly. He afterwards attempted to commit suicide by cutting his own throat, but was alive at last accounts.

SIGNS.—It is a good sign to see a man do an act of charity—a bad sign to hear him boast of it.

It is a good sign to see a man wipe the perspiration from his brow—bad to see him wipe his lips as he comes out of a cellar.

It is a good sign to see a man advertise in the papers—bad to see the sheriff advertise for him.

It is a good sign to see a woman dressed with taste and neatness—bad to see her husband sued for finery.

Will it Pay to Feed Boiled Corn to Stock?

A Western farmer gives his experience on this point as follows:

Having fed boiled corn to a few cattle last winter, I became convinced that it was profitable and decided to try it thoroughly this year. I am now feeding only two bushels of corn per day to seventeen head of oxen and heavy steers, and never seen cattle fatten better in my life.

In addition to this they have a liberal supply of corn fodder and if any farmer can name a cheaper way to make beef. I should like to hear from him.

Perhaps the reader may suppose that the process of cooking is tedious and expensive, but it is not so.

I have a boiler five feet long, two and a half wide, and one and a half deep; the sides of which are made of poplar plank, and the bottom of sheet copper (iron is much cheaper and just as good) which will hold six bushels of corn.

This is set on a stone furnace and when full of corn is filled about two-thirds full of water, and covered to confine the steam.—After heating the water to a boiling point, it is allowed to cook about twenty minutes, when it is taken out and thrown into the tubs which have holes in the bottom to drain the water back into the boiler.

By taking the corn out at one end, there is soon room enough to roll the grain which is on the top down into the hot water, which in addition to the steaming it has already received cooks it sufficiently.

In cold weather the corn must be put into a bin in the cellar, which is the hardest part of the labor. A handful of salt should be thrown in every time the boiler is filled. One man will cook twenty-five bushels in half a day and one cord of wood will boil a hundred bushels.

The cob of corn, in its dry state, is about as digestible as a white oak chip, and the grain has just begun to soften after soaking six hours in cold water; but after boiling, the cob is easily chewed and the grain crushes into cooked meal under the teeth, so that the process of digestion commences at once. I am convinced that cattle will thrive better upon two bushels of boiled corn than upon three bushels in its natural state.

Fix Up the Implements.

During the winter every implement and machine that will be required next spring and summer should be overhauled and repaired. Examine the plows, and if they have been neglected and are rusty, wash off all the dirt and then apply, with a swab fastened on the end of a stick, a mixture of one part sulphuric acid and two parts water. Rub the mould-board and other part that are rusty with this liquid until the rust is all removed; then wash it off and rub it dry. Then smear it over with crude petroleum or some other cheap oil, and next spring you will be saved from the loss and annoyance of clogging. Every farmer should buy a barrel of petroleum, and use it freely on all his wagons, machines, implements, etc. It will keep the iron from rusting and the wood from decay, and in cold weather it is a useful lubricating oil. We find it absolutely essential to keep on hand several sizes of carriage bolts With these and a brace and a set of bits nearly all ordinary fractures can be easily repaired. It is a great convenience also to have a vice, and to keep on hand an assortment of uncut nuts with the tools for making the thread in them and also on the bolts.—All these things can be obtained at a hardware store, and a farmer who buys them will never regre it. But if it is necessary to take anything to the blacksmith's shop now is the time to do it; and when it is repaired, clean off the rust, paint it with linseed oil, and put it away for use in the spring. If the farmer or his son would go over all the implements, machinery, wagons, hay racks, tools, etc., paint them, oil and tighten the bolts, and see that everything is strong and in good order, it would not only greatly lessen the blacksmith's bill but would save much precious time and no little annoyance next spring and summer.—The winter is also the time to make whiffle-trees and three-horse eveners. It is a great advantage to have an extra set of these on hand.—*American Agriculturist.*

MISCELLANEOUS

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